

INFORMATION LETTER

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NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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Application of Wage-Hour Law to Canneries

Revision of the definition of "area of production," along with newspaper and other reports of proposals to amend the Wage and Hour law, seems to have created confusion among a number of canners with regard to the application of the present law and regulations to their operations. Accordingly, this brief summary is given:

If a canning plant is within the "area of production," that is, if it is in a community of less than 2,500 population and draws its raw products from within a radius of ten miles, it is exempt from both the wage and hour provisions of the law.

If the cannery is outside the "area of production," that is, if it is in a community of more than 2,500, or if it draws its raw products from a distance greater than ten miles from the plant, it is subject to both the wage and hour requirements.

However, canneries outside the "area of production" operating on seasonal or perishable fruits and vegetables are exempt for a period of 14 weeks, which need not be consecutive, from the hours provisions of the law. During these 14 weeks such canneries may operate unlimited hours without paying overtime.

The minimum wage is 25 cents an hour, increasing on October 25, 1939, to 30 cents an hour. The maximum workweek without payment of overtime is 44 hours, and this decreases to 42 hours on October 25.

For further and more detailed information on the definition of "area of production" canners should refer to the INFORMATION LETTER for April 22 and May 27.

SENATE APPROVES REPORT ON LEA BILL

House Expected to Take Early Action on Food Law Measure

The conference report on the Lea bill to extend the effective date of certain provisions of the Food and Drug law, including labeling, was approved by the Senate on June 15. It is expected that the conference report will be called up in the House on Saturday, June 17.

The report as agreed upon by the Committee contained a compromise amendment with respect to the extension of the effective date of the labeling provision of the law until July 1, 1940. This compromise provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall promulgate regulations with respect to lithographed labeling which was manufactured prior to February 1, 1939, and to containers bearing labeling which prior to February 1, 1939, was lithographed, etched, stamped, pressed, printed, fused or blown on or in such containers, where compliance with such provisions would be unduly bur-

densome by reason of causing the loss of valuable stocks of such labeling or containers, and where such postponement would not prevent the public interest being adequately served. It is further provided that in no case shall such regulations apply to labeling which would not have complied with the requirements of the Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906, as amended.

The provisions of the bill as it passed the House were summarized in the LETTER of April 22 and the amendment adopted by the Senate was noted in the LETTER on May 6.

CONGRESS SUMMARY

House Approves Bill Eliminating Business Privilege Tax in District of Columbia

Voting down the recommendations of the Committee on the District of Columbia the House on June 12 adopted and sent to the Senate an amendment to the District of Columbia tax bill substituting an income tax for the business privilege tax. On the same day the House passed a bill authorizing resale price maintenance agreements in the District of Columbia, and on June 13 a bill authorizing the Tennessee Valley Authority to acquire the property of private power companies. The remainder of the week was devoted to consideration of the new \$1,700,000,000 relief bill.

Meanwhile the Senate passed the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation measure and approved a program for the training of college students to be civilian fliers. The Senate also agreed to the conference report on the Lea bill extending the effective date of the labeling provisions of the Food and Drugs Act.

It is expected that the House Committee on Ways and Means will report for debate next week the revenue bill for the fiscal year commencing July 1. The provisions of the bill as agreed to by the Ways and Means subcommittee are substantially those suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury and would permit the undistributed profits tax to expire at the end of the calendar year. The bill would impose a corporation income tax of 18 per cent on corporations earning over \$25,000 a year and would retain the present income tax rates on corporations earning \$25,000 a year or less.

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor voted on June 15 to report the Walsh bill revising the Government Contracts Act, with an amendment extending the coverage of the Act to contracts in excess of \$4,000. The bill as introduced would have extended the coverage to contracts in excess of \$2,000.

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported favorably on June 14 a bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to use funds of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for the purchase and relief distribution of fishery products.

CONDITION OF GREEN PEAS FOR CANNING

The condition of the 1939 crop of green peas on June 1 is shown in the last column of the table below. It is expressed as a percentage of the condition of the 1938 crop as of the corresponding date. These percentages were calculated from the crop condition report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on June 12.

Since June 1, however, the condition of the pea crop has changed in some sections. The rainfall data given in this table for the first two weeks of June for 1939, in comparison with the corresponding period in 1938, supplies some information regarding the probable progress of the pea crop since June 1.

A report of rainfall and temperature for May is given in another column of this issue of the "INFORMATION LETTER". Since the first of June temperatures have continued low in Maine and the Pacific Northwest. In the Tri-State and most of the Mid-West, temperatures averaged well above normal for the first week of June. For the second week of June, however, temperatures in Wisconsin and Minnesota were more favorable for normal development of the pea crop.

The planted acreage and yields in cases per acre are shown for 1938. Information on yields for 1939 is not available at this time. The planted acreage for 1939 is shown in the following table and is taken from various trade sources; the figures are tentative and subject to revision.

State	Planted acreage				Yield per acre				Rainfall		Condition
	1938		1939		1938		1939		May 31 to June 13		1939 crop
	Alaskas Acres	Sweets Acres	Alaskas Acres	Sweets Acres	Alaskas Cases	Sweets Cases	Alaskas Cases	Sweets Cases	1938 Ins.	1939 Ins.	June 1 Per cent
Maine.....		2,055		1,500	....	84	....	....	2.1	.2	105
New York.....	3,340	25,648	2,705	21,169	85	83	....	....	1.3	1.3	87
Maryland.....	16,274	1,153	12,500	1,700	95	122	....	....	.2	.5	106
Delaware and New Jersey...	2,799	....	1,500	400	35	....	....	....	2.6	1.5	124
Pennsylvania.....	3,107	2,352	3,000	2,500	102	124	....	....	4.9	.8	82
Ohio.....	3,774	930	3,200	800	58	87	....	....	.9	2.4	103
Indiana.....	6,485	827	4,961	630	78	73	....	....	2.6	2.9	132
Illinois.....	7,099	9,178	5,500	9,500	63	62	....	....	2.1	1.7	118
Michigan.....	5,500	7,293	2,600	3,500	91	59	....	....	1.5	3.6	100
Wisconsin.....	60,045	44,844	43,000	24,000	89	81	....	....	.8	1.2	91
Minnesota.....	7,244	12,888	5,500	12,250	87	83	....	....	1.1	1.8	86
Utah and Idaho.....	308	14,781	200	10,500	119	132	....	....	.0	.8	91
Washington and Oregon.....	1,512	41,647	870	33,000	74	83	....	....	.0	.6	90

JAPAN'S CANNED FOOD EXPORT TRADE

Heavy Increase Occurs During 1938 in Shipments to Chinese Territory

Shipments of canned foods from Japan during 1938 reached a new high record of 7,157,219 cases, an increase of 426,459 cases, or 6 per cent, over the preceding year, according to statistics of the Japan Tinned Food Association furnished by the American commercial attache at Tokyo.

An analysis of the trade by country of destination indicates a substantial change in Japan's markets. Exports to the yen-bloc countries (Manchukuo, Kwantung, and China) totaled 1,787,761 cases, a gain of 286 per cent over 1937. This advance is paralleled by similar increases of other commodities involved in the yen-bloc trade, and is primarily due to the gradual pacification of areas under Japanese control. Shipments to Great Britain, Japan's best market for canned foods, totaled 2,979,708 cases, an increase of 28 per cent.

These two remarkably heavy gains more than offset widespread losses in the trade with other countries. Exports to the United States and Hawaii amounted to only 542,736 cases, a decline of 49 per cent, and shipments to the Philippines were 220,999 cases, a loss of 58 per cent.

Most of Japan's markets in Southeastern Asia cut their imports to a point substantially below the 1937 level. Ex-

ports to South and Central America, the West Indies, Europe (excluding Great Britain), and Africa all declined. Minor gains in the trade with Western Asiatic countries, Greece, Canada, British Borneo, and Netherlands Indies had little effect on the trend.

In general, Japan's export markets for canned foods, which had tended toward diversification in earlier years, are now contracting to certain important countries. The following table shows the exports in 1937 and 1938, by countries:

Country of destination	1938	1937
	Cases	Cases
Great Britain.....	2,979,708	2,325,218
Yen-bloc countries.....	1,787,761	463,083
United States and Hawaii.....	542,736	1,054,639
Philippine Islands.....	220,999	520,009
Others.....	1,626,015	2,367,211
Total.....	7,157,219	6,730,700

Exports of marine products, which form the bulk of Japan's trade in canned foods, amounted to 4,699,222 cases, a decline of about 8 per cent. Heavier shipments of salmon during 1938 were insufficient to cover the losses in tuna fish and sardines.

The drop in marine products was easily offset by gains in the less important classes of "meat and milk," vegetables and "others." Very impressive advances were made in exports of beef and condensed milk, the bulk of the sales being

made to yen-bloc countries. The following table shows the exports by classes of products:

Class	1937	1938
	Cases	Cases
Meat and milk.....	130,855	356,763
Marine products.....	5,103,998	4,609,222
Vegetables.....	214,137	340,077
Fruits and others.....	1,281,770	1,761,157
Total.....	6,730,760	7,157,219

Information from trade sources indicates the decline in the canned food trade with Southeastern Asia has been largely due to boycott activities by Chinese merchants, fairly heavy carryover stocks, and generally depressed conditions resulting from the lower prices prevailing for commodities exported from these areas.

Tokyo businessmen also ascribe the losses in other world markets to heavy stocks and depressed conditions. It is apparent, however, that higher prices have been at least partially responsible in many places. The Monthly Trade Returns of the Ministry of Finance show an increase for 1938 of 3.2 per cent in volume but 6.8 per cent in value compared with the previous year.

Shortage of tin is the main cause of this price advance, but labor and overhead expenses were much higher during 1938. Exports during the first quarter of 1939 were well above the corresponding period of the previous year, but it is too early to assume that Japan will recover her losses in trade with the foreign currency countries. Local businessmen believe that the recent gains have been due to heavy purchases by European countries in order to build up stocks against possible hostilities in that area.

Temperature-Rainfall in Pea Canning Districts

The United States Weather Bureau reports the driest May on record for a number of pea-canning districts. In the Tri-States pea canning is about finished, with yields less than half of average. Ohio and Indiana report yields considerably below average because of serious shortage of soil moisture and high temperatures. The combination of late sowing and early high temperatures has resulted in extremely short pods and light filling.

In Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota rainfall was lighter during May than for May, 1938, but temperatures were higher this year, which, with the crop being about two weeks later, has materially reduced the prospects for a normal crop of peas. Colorado was extremely dry during May, but temperatures were about the same as in May, 1938.

Utah has also suffered from lack of moisture and drying winds. In Washington and Oregon conditions are relatively better than those of the other pea-canning districts. The May rainfall was only slightly below that of a year earlier and temperatures were slightly below those of May, 1938.

The following table gives the average temperature for the last week of May, together with total rainfall, for each of the pea-canning districts. A comparison of the 1939 figures with those of 1938 for May shows that in practically all of the pea-canning districts there was a decided shortage of moisture and that for most of the districts temperatures

during the last week of May were higher than for the corresponding week in 1938.

District	May, 1938		May, 1939	
	Temperature Deg. F.	Rainfall Ins.	Temperature Deg. F.	Rainfall Ins.
Maine.....	55	5.9	58	1.5
Western New York.....	61	2.3	69	1.8
Tri-States.....	61	4.8	74	1.5
South Central Ohio.....	67	5.4	74	.3
Central Indiana.....	66	5.1	76	.9
Central Illinois.....	67	7.1	74	4.5
Northern Illinois, Southern Wisconsin.....	63	3.8	69	1.6
Southern Minnesota.....	64	6.8	67	3.6
Northern Colorado.....	64	4.8	64	.9
Northern Utah.....	67	1.0	62	.8
Northwestern Washington.....	63	.8	58	1.3
Southeastern Washington.....	69	1.8	65	.3

Stocks and Shipments of Pitted Red Cherries

Stocks of pitted red cherries on June 1 amounted to 138,622 cases, compared with 327,694 cases on June 1, 1938, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. Of the stocks on hand, 47,542 cases were sold but not shipped, and 91,080 cases unsold. Cases of No. 10's in stock totaled 130,996 and of No. 2's there were 7,220 cases.

Shipments during May amounted to 65,268 cases. Shipments from July 1, 1938, to June 1, 1939, were 1,775,563 cases, as compared with 2,144,288 cases during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The following table gives details on the June 1 stocks and May shipments. This report is based on figures from all but three canners packing in 1938, with estimates for these three canners.

	No. 2 Cases	No. 10 Cases	Misc. Cases	Total Cases
New York and Pennsylvania:				
Stocks: Sold not shipped.....	441	4,184	15	4,640
Stocks: Unsold.....	140	5,077	4	6,121
Stocks: Total.....	581	10,161	19	10,761
Shipments for May.....	1,034	804	25	1,863
Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio:				
Stocks: Sold not shipped.....	2,254	29,157	.....	31,411
Stocks: Unsold.....	3,836	54,738	387	58,961
Stocks: Total.....	6,090	83,895	387	90,372
Shipments for May.....	8,534	34,479	1,113	44,126
Western States:				
Stocks: Sold not shipped.....	253	11,238	.....	11,491
Stocks: Unsold.....	296	25,702	.....	25,998
Stocks: Total.....	549	36,940	.....	37,489
Shipments for May.....	1,076	18,154	40	19,270
Total United States:				
Stocks: Sold not shipped.....	2,948	44,579	15	47,542
Stocks: Unsold.....	4,372	86,417	391	91,080
Stocks: Total.....	7,320	130,996	406	138,622
Shipments for May.....	10,644	53,437	1,187	65,268

Stocks and Shipments of Canned Sweet Corn

Stocks of canned corn on June 1 totaled 9,528,516 cases, of which 2,121,488 were sold but not shipped and 7,407,028 unsold. On June 1, 1938, the total stocks were 6,764,796 cases. Shipments in May were 1,594,872 cases, as compared with 1,091,127 cases in May, 1938. Shipments from August 1, 1938, to June 1, 1939, have amounted to 16,127,734 cases, as

compared with 18,335,995 cases during the corresponding period of the preceding season.

The following table, compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, gives details on sold and unsold stocks, by varieties; the figures are based on reports from 85 per cent of the canners packing sweet corn in 1938, with estimates for those not reporting:

EASTERN STATES		Sold	Unsold	Total
Cream style:		Cases	Cases	Cases
Evergreen.....	70,773	384,998	664,771	
Narrow Grain.....	75,800	194,913	270,713	
Country Gentleman.....	45,510	106,190	151,700	
Crosby.....	17,679	18,911	36,590	
Bantam and Yellow.....	240,650	1,263,408	1,504,058	
Whole grain:				
Bantam and Yellow.....	36,021	221,373	257,394	
White.....	17,116	138,480	155,596	
Total.....	512,540	2,528,173	3,040,722	
WESTERN STATES				
Cream style:				
Evergreen.....	136,003	664,017	800,020	
Narrow Grain.....	61,706	323,953	385,659	
Country Gentleman.....	265,104	1,000,417	1,265,521	
Crosby.....	23,032	34,547	57,579	
Bantam and Yellow.....	740,049	1,572,004	2,312,053	
Whole grain:				
Bantam and Yellow.....	325,955	1,032,191	1,358,146	
White.....	57,090	191,126	248,216	
Total.....	1,608,939	4,878,855	6,487,794	

Stocks and Shipments of Canned Tomatoes

Stocks of canned tomatoes in canners' hands outside of California totaled 3,839,053 cases on June 1, 1939. Comparable figures for 1938 are not available. Shipments for May, not including California, totaled 921,700 cases. May figures are not available for 1938, but shipments for May and June last year were 1,720,736 cases. California tomato stocks figures for June 1 will be published later.

Fruits and Vegetables in Cold Storage

Stocks of all frozen fruits in cold storage on June 1, 1939, were reported as 83,474,000 pounds, an increase over May 1, 1939, of 7,294,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Frozen vegetable stocks were reduced during May by 1,449,000 pounds. June 1 holdings exceeded those of June 1 last year by 24,565,000 pounds.

The following tables show stocks on hand on June 1, 1939, of frozen fruits and vegetables, compared with previous periods. Stocks of frozen fruits are segregated on the basis of small containers (30-lb. capacity or less) and large containers (30-lb. capacity or more).

	Small containers		Large containers	
	May 1	June 1	May 1	June 1
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
FROZEN FRUITS	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Blackberries.....	357	173	1,057	939
Blueberries.....	1,015	1,047	3,161	2,942
Cherries.....	1,289	573	9,805	8,494
Logan and similar berries.....	666	865	2,014	2,035
Raspberries.....	856	743	4,349	3,798
Strawberries.....	7,894	11,025	14,121	20,183
Other fruits.....	3,582	3,036	8,940	9,370
Classification not reported.....	2,480	2,034	14,585	10,217
Total.....	18,148	19,496	58,032	63,978

FROZEN VEGETABLES	June 1, 1938	May 1, 1939	June 1, 1939
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus.....	.....	2,927	4,516
Beans, lima.....	3,145	9,562	8,881
Beans, snap.....	1,623	4,096	4,460
Broccoli, green.....	.....	1,036	1,012
Corn, sweet.....	1,714	5,063	4,763
Peas, green.....	6,068	15,380	14,444
Spinach.....	1,797	2,549	2,091
Other vegetables.....	7,064	2,112	2,055
Classification not reported.....	.....	4,100	3,754
Total.....	21,411	47,425	45,976

Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

Carlot Shipments as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture

VEGETABLES	Week ending—			Season total to—	
	June 10, 1938	June 10, 1939	June 3, 1939	June 10, 1938	June 10, 1939
Beans, snap and lima.....	193	135	206	7,725	6,326
Tomatoes.....	2,219	1,720	1,564	19,726	14,867
Green peas.....	78	213	188	3,218	3,863
Spinach.....	0	2	0	6,457	6,120
Others:					
Domestic, competing directly.....	2,031	1,818	3,158	80,686	72,751
Imports, competing indirectly.....	1	0	1	2,372	2,248
FRUITS					
Citrus, domestic.....	3,617	3,915	3,393	129,190	140,330
Imports.....	18	0	0	144	77
Others, domestic.....	1,282	1,026	1,144	9,274	8,909

IMPORTS OF SUGAR FOR CONSUMPTION

Receipts During April by Countries of Origin and Ports of Entry

Total receipts of sugar for consumption in the United States during April were 901,826,074 pounds as compared with 961,479,492 pounds in March, according to Department of Commerce figures. These totals include all dutiable and free sugar imports, both raw and refined. In the following table, compiled from a special report from the Department of Commerce, are shown the imports during April of dutiable and free sugar from foreign countries and receipts of sugar in the United States from non-contiguous territories.

Origin	Raw		Refined	
	Dutiable Pounds	Free Pounds	Dutiable Pounds	Free Pounds
Foreign countries:				
Cuba.....	160,138,272	.....	23,979,972	1,300
France.....	.....	.....	1,102	.....
Dominican Republic.....	10,408,300	.....	38,500	.....
Haiti.....	60,000	.....	17,000	.....
Netherlands Indies.....	.....	.....	42,500	.....
Philippine Islands.....	513,385	233,121,007	17,536,600	2,240,000
China.....	9,180	.....	.....	.....
Hong Kong.....	850	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	.....	72,815
Guatemala.....	.....	.....	.....	4,061
Nicaragua.....	.....	.....	.....	5,274
Total.....	171,120,987	233,121,007	41,615,674	2,323,480
U. S. Territories:				
Hawaii.....	.....	206,505,956	.....	1,000,000
Puerto Rico.....	.....	206,640,000	.....	38,800,000
Total receipts.....	171,120,987	646,266,963	41,615,674	42,813,480

The following table shows the imports of raw and refined sugar for consumption, by ports of entry. These figures

include imports for direct consumption and withdrawals from bonded warehouses. Sugar brought into a United States port during a month in excess of a country's quota, usually is held in bond until a later date when it is released for sale under the quota applying for that month. That portion of the sugar brought into United States ports and stored in bonded warehouses is not included in "imports for consumption" figures until it is released for sale.

Port of entry	Raw		Refined	
	Dutiable Pounds	Free Pounds	Dutiable Pounds	Free Pounds
Massachusetts.....	44,925,864	6,720,000	32,950	.....
New York.....	54,405,502	67,909,931	9,450,240	2,309,006
Philadelphia.....	29,654,888	62,410,183	1,001,855	.....
Maryland.....	9,133,803	15,644,260	3,511,220	.....
Virginia.....	825,843	.....	1,600,000	.....
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	.....
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	4,800,000	.....
Georgia.....	379,424	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	.....	4,244,800	.....
Mobile.....	.....	.....	300,000	1,300
New Orleans.....	11,754,866	71,434,165	280,000	.....
Galveston.....	18,914,493	9,002,459	.....	5,274
Los Angeles.....	.....	.....	3,000,000	4,061
San Francisco.....	444,529	.....	25,200	3,809
Washington.....	78,090	.....	10,038,600	.....
Oregon.....	.....	.....	2,275,300	.....
Virgin Islands.....	612,300	.....	55,500	.....
Hawaii.....	800	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	171,129,987	233,121,007	41,615,674	2,323,460

Pimiento Acreage Shows Decline

The 1939 preliminary estimate of 20,150 acres planted in California and Georgia to pimientos for manufacture is 14 per cent less than the 1938 record high plantings of 23,300 acres. Plantings for the preceding 8-year period averaged 10,340 acres, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The 1939 plantings of 18,900 acres estimated for Georgia compares with 21,910 acres planted in 1938. Setting in the fields was generally completed in Georgia by June 1. The 1939 estimated acreage of 1,250 acres in California compares with 1,390 acres planted in 1938. Good stands have been obtained this season but plants have not been thinned.

Maine Studies Blueberry Quality

A study of reports of quality of blueberries for canning and freezing delivered during 1938 has just been released by the University of Maine Extension Service. The purpose of the project was to furnish the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the blueberry industry with information upon which U. S. grades for blueberries for canning and freezing may be promulgated, and to guide canners in setting up a schedule of price differentials for use in buying on a quality grade basis. Samples of blueberries were taken during the 1938 harvest season at five different canning factories in Washington County, Maine, by employees of the State Department of Agriculture. The work was supervised by W. E. Lewis of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Extension Service assisted in arranging for the work and summarized the records. Copies of this mimeographed report may be secured upon request directed to the College of Agriculture of the University of Maine, Orono.

Indexes on Wholesale and Retail Prices

Indexes on wholesale and retail prices in the tables below are the latest available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The wholesale price indexes are based on the average for 1926 taken as 100 per cent, while for retail prices the average for the years 1923-25 is taken as 100 per cent.

	Wholesale prices					
	June 10, 1939	June 3, 1939	May 27, 1939	May 20, 1939	May 13, 1939	June 11, 1938
All commodities.....	75.6	75.7	75.8	75.9	76.4	77.8
All foods.....	67.3	67.5	67.6	67.4	68.5	72.7

	Retail prices				
	May 16, 1939	Apr. 18, 1939	Mar. 14, 1939	May 17, 1938	May 15, 1938
All foods.....	76.5	76.6	76.4	79.1	62.5
Fresh fruits and vegetables.....	65.3	64.4	60.0	61.1	59.5
Canned fruits and vegetables....	73.8	73.9	74.1	78.5	60.0

Governor Lehman Approves Bewley Food Bill

Governor Lehman signed, on June 8, the bill passed by the New York State Assembly amending the State food law to bring it into conformance with the new Federal law. The effective date of the Act is September 1, 1939, except the labeling provisions, which are effective January 1, 1940.

The bill was introduced by State Senator William Bewley, of the Bewley Brothers Canning Co., Middleport, N. Y., who is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Canners Association.

McNulty Named Wage and Hour Counsel

George A. McNulty, formerly Associate General Counsel of the Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Department, was named to the post of General Counsel on June 13, to succeed Calvert Magruder, who on the same day was sworn in as a Judge of the First United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in Boston.

Rufus G. Poole, who had been Assistant General Counsel, was named Associate General Counsel and Irving J. Levy and Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., have been named as Assistant General Counsel. Mr. Levy will continue in charge of the Litigation Section and Mr. Rauh in charge of the Opinions Section of the Division.

Tomato Yields Decreased by Nematodes

From the standpoint of amount and size of fruit, set, yield and grade, the root-knot nematode of tomatoes has an important effect on the canning crop in Indiana. A recent bulletin issued by the Purdue Experiment Station, No. 434, contains considerable information on the relation of this pest to tomatoes. Copies of the publication may be secured upon request direct to the Experiment Station at Lafayette, Indiana.

Studies of Distribution Cost Accounting

Described as "one of the most complete studies of distribution cost accounting that has ever been published," the Department of Commerce is at work on these studies and will publish them early this fall as a manual. The book will con-

tain information to explain how business firm records may be analyzed to determine the cost of each merchandise department, each commodity, each customer group, and each territory of sales operations.

Association's Publications Go All Over World

Requests for publications of the Association's Home Economics Division come from all over the world—from Egypt, Bombay, England, New Zealand. Recently, the Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop of Cairo, Egypt, wrote asking for the Division's publications. A hospital in Bombay requested copies of "Canned Food Recipes for Fifty." Way out in the Persian Gulf, oil drillers asked for recipes that would make their desert diet more interesting, and "Canned Food Recipes for Fifty" was sent to fill that need.

From England and Canada requests for publications are continually received. Two years ago, the extension service in New Zealand sent a representative to this country to study educational conditions. On her trip she visited the office of the Association in Washington. Since then, requests for publications on canned food have come at intervals from New Zealand.

But it is in the United States that most of the leaflets are distributed. Recently, a nutritionist, connected with the U. S. Engineers River Fleet in a southern division, asked for copies of "Canned Food Recipes for Fifty" for the stewards, cooks, helpers, and waiters of the Fleet. Nine hundred men are served each day in this division, and the nutritionist asked for sufficient copies of the booklet so that each outfit could have one.

Wilt-Resistant Tomato Varieties for Corn Belt

Detailed descriptions of four field varieties of tomatoes resistant to Fusarium wilt, released by the Illinois Station under the names Early Baltimore, Prairiana, Illinois Baltimore, and Illinois Pride, are contained in a recent circular, No. 490, issued by the station. Five varieties bred especially for greenhouse use are also described in this bulletin, copies of which may be secured upon inquiry addressed to the station at Urbana, Illinois.

According to this publication, few of the field varieties of tomatoes now in use, which originated in the Eastern States, will produce a satisfactory crop in the constantly recurring heat and drouth periods which characterize the corn-belt climate. In addition, the danger of severe losses from Fusarium wilt further limits the growers' choice to the wilt-resistant varieties, few of which have proved particularly satisfactory in Illinois.

In order to meet these problems, studies were initiated to develop varieties more suitable, and the bulletin mentioned above describes those now available from certain seedsmen who have entered into an agreement with the station to grow these varieties and list them. The stock seed was raised by the Department of Horticulture of the Illinois Station and every effort was made to assure varietal purity. Further particulars as to sources of seed may be secured on request to the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Revised Regulations for Shrimp Inspection

Revised regulations for the inspection of canned shrimp to become effective July 1st have been promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, according to an announcement published in the June 14th issue of the *Federal Register*. These regulations will supersede those which became effective July 1, 1938.

The most important change in the revised regulations has reference to the duration of the initial inspection period. Under the regulations issued in 1938 this period was six months. Under the revised regulations it becomes nine months.

All shrimp delivered to or held in an establishment shall be subject to inspection at any time and such inspection is not restricted to the inspection period as is the case under the 1938 regulations. Beyond this, not only the inspector assigned to an establishment but any inspector of the Administration shall have free access at all times to all parts of the establishment.

Additional incidental changes have been introduced to make the regulations consistent with the new Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

Rural Women Use Commercially Canned Foods

That rural families use various commercially canned foods in generous quantities was revealed by the results of a survey recently conducted by a magazine for rural women. Readers in seven States were sent a questionnaire blank on which to keep a week's record of the use of specified canned foods, including brands, quantities, number of times served, and number of people served. Included in the list of foods were canned juices, fruits, vegetables, and baby foods.

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